VOL. I.

Tri-Weekly Standard.

W. W. HOLDEN & SON. EDITORS OF THE STANDARD,

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION. TERMS-CASH IN ADVANCE. Tri-Weekly paper, 1 year..... \$6 00

To those who get up clubs of five or more subscribers one copy, gratis, will be furnished. A cross × mark on the paper indicates the expiration of the subscription.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Ten lines or one inch space to constitute i One square, one insertion,

Each subsequent insertion, large advertisers. Court advertisements will be charged 25 per cent, higher than the regular rates.

SPECIAL NOTICES charged 50 per cent. higher than ordinary advertisements. For advertisements inserted irregularly, 25 per cent higher than usual rates will be charged. No paper in the South has advertising facilities superior to the Standard.

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EXECUTED ON THE SHORTEST NOTICE,

STANDARD OFFICE.

CALL AND SEE SAMPLES OF WORK,

AND LEARN OUR PRICES.

PLANKS FOR SALE.

WE HAVE JUST HAD PRINTED VARIOUS Blank forms for cases in the Superior courts as fol

for Larceny, Indictmennt Misdemeanor—Altering Marks
do Unlawful Fences,
do Fornication at d Adultery
do Assault and Battery. Disorderly House. Unlawful Retailing.

Forcible Entry. Price of the above blanks \$1 per quire.
These, with various other Blanks, such as Land
Deeds, Marriage License Bonds, and Indentures,

are gotten up in superior style, with appropri-ate blank endersements on back, and printed on good paper. They will be sold on reasonable terms for eash. Any Blanks, not en hand, will be printed to or-der at the shortest notice, at the

STANDARD OFFICE.

LINE OLD WINE! 40 GALLONS OLD AND DELICIOUS SCUP PERNONG Wine by the gallon. june 2—tf. B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO.

The National School Convention.

Indianapolis, August 13.—The second meeting of the National School Superintendants convened at the house of Representatives this afrernoon, President Birdsley Grant Northrop presiding. An address of welcome to the State was And authorized publishers of the Laws of the United | delivered by Professor Haas, of Indianna. Among the distinguished delegates present were J. W. Buckley, Superintendant of Schools of Brooklyn; W. Colby, Superintendant of Freedmen's Schools of Illinois. Isaac L. Goodenon, State Superintendant of Kansas; J. B. Wickersham, State Super-intendant of Pensylvania, F. J. Sarmiento, Minister of the Argentiue Republic, read a paper before the association, which was received with applause.

Indianapolis, August 14.—The National Association of School Superintendants closed its session to-night. Additional delegations reported to-day from Michigan, New York, Ohio, Ten-

nessee, and Indianna. A committee appointed to memoralize Congress for the establishment of a National Bureau of Education reported Liberal deduction made, by special contract, to a resolution, which was adopted, thanking the House of Representatives for the passage of a bill looking to the establishment of such an Institution, and appointing a committee to bring the

subject properly before the Senate. The Hon. E. E. White, of Ohio, was elected president of the association. The statistical report shows the Indian school fund to be over \$7,000,000,

larger than that of any State. The American Normal Association convened here to-day, and delegates from all sections of the country were

The National Teachers' Association meets to-morrow.

Convention of Maryland Radicals Baltimore, August 15 .- The Uncondi tional Union Convention met to-day. George W. Bonds, of Howard County, was chosen permanent presidnet. He made a speech endorsing the action of Congress as against the President's pol-

Resolutions were adopted to appoint delegates to the convention of Southern loyalists, which meets at Philadelphia on the 3d of September.

The committee on resolutions, through the chairman C. C. Fulcon, reported a series of resolutions endorsing the reconstruction measures of Congress, and proposed an amendment to the Coustitution, urging the necessity of maintaining the registry law, and condemning the course of Gov. Swann in relation to

The convention unanimously nominated Col. Robert Bruce, of Cumberland, formerly of the Second Potomac brig-BLANKS, ade, for State Comptroler.

The following were appointed delegates at large to the 3d of September

Hon. J. A. J. Creswell, Hon. Francis Thomas, Hon. John L. Thomas, Jr., John Lee Chapman, Mayor of Baltimore; Gen. Dennison, C. C. Fulton, Col. Samuel G. Graham, George H. Sands, Samuel L. Evans, and Alfred

[From the Erie Dispatch, August 2.] DREADFUL DEATH OF A BURGLAR.

We have now to chronicle another attempt at robbery quite as bold and impudent as any that have yet taken place. Wednesday after noon, while a young girl, the daughter of one of our old citizens, was sitting in the drawing room she heard a slight noise in the hall. She walked softly to the door A Select Stock of the Best Material for Printing and discovered the door ajar and the their walking quickly, though very stealthily, up stairs. She waited a moment, then following cautiously, observed him enter a front chamber; the door of which being opened exposed to view a tempting array of jewelry and other articles of bijouterie scattered about the toilet bureau. With a presence of mind wonderful in one so young she hastily closed and fastened the door, but not before catching a glance of a most vicious looking pair of eyes. She descended to the drawing room, almost overcome with agitation at the success of her bold experiment, for she was alone in the house. She waited in breathless anxiety until dark, when her parents returning she communicated the startling intelligence to them of

the thief she had so dextrously caged. Mr. Smith seized a mallet and Mrs. Smith another and both ascended to the chamber. Upon entering they discovered the thief, partially screened by the bureau. Mr. S. demanded his business there, received no reply save a malignant glance, accompanied by a dash toward the door, which Mrs. Smith quickly pushed too while Mr. S. gave him a blow with his mallet. The wretched creature now rushed from one side of the room to the other, making frantic efforts to escape the blows levelled at him by Mr. and Mrs. Smith. Finally a crushing blow on the head stretched him senseless.

One would suppose humanity should now have prompted a cessation of hostilities, but Mr. Smith was seen to kick the inanimate form, and then carried him down stairs and threw him, all bleeding and senseless, into the street. In the morning the poor outcast was found stark and stiff, having probably bled to death during the night. The Common Council have taken no steps to remove the remains, and they are still to be seen in the vicinity of the

Baptist Church. During the melee a blow from pater familias aimed at the robber came near disabling Mrs. Smith instead, while a fierce lunge from her mallet (they were croquet mallets) shattered several valuable panes of glass. It is to be hoped the fate of this unfortunate thief may prove a salutary lesson to oth-

RALEIGH, N. C., TUESDAY, AUGUST 21, 1866.

[Telegram.] EXECUTIVE MANSION,

Washington, D. C., August 22, 1865. Governor WM. W. HOLDEN, Raleigh, N. C.: Information comes to me that reports are freely circulating in influential quarters, and where, without contradiction, they are calculated to do harm, to the effect that in appointments to office, and in the recommendations for appointments, the true Union men are totally ignored, and the provisional governors are giving a decided preference to those who have participated in the rebellion. The object of such representations is to embarrass the government in its reconstruction policy; and while I place no reliance in such statements, I feel it due to you to advise you of the extended circulation they have gained, and to impress upon you the importance of encouraging and strengthening to the fullest extent the men of your State who have never faltered in their allegiance to the government. Every opportunity should be made avaliable to have this known and understood as your policy and determination. Acknowledge the receipt of this telegram.

ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States.

[Telegram—Received 3.10 p. m.] RALEIGH, N. C., August 26, 1865.

TO THE PRESIDENT: SIR: In reply to your despatch of August 22d, I have the honor to state, in no instance in making appointments to office, or in recommending for appointment, have I shown any preference for persons who have participated in the rebellion; on the contrary, I have been very careful to prefer and to appoint persons who were original Union men, and persons who were in favor of restoring the authority of the federal government. Doubtless in many appointments (some four thousand) some have been appointed who ought not to have been, and in some cases even friends have misled, to some

you have heretofore reposed in me, and for imposed by the Constitution of the Union. the honor you have done me in making me provisional governor of this noble State, I W. W. HOLDEN, am, sir, &c.,

[From the Hillsborough Recorder.] HILLSBOROUGH, October 18, 1865.

Hon, William A. Graham-Dear Sir: We intend to vote for our neighbor, Josiah Turner, jr., for Congress. We were prevented from voting for the person of our choice for Convention by the interference of Governor Holden, who had, or pretended to have, instructions from the President that no unpardoned person was eligible. Yet General Hampton, unpardoned, was elected to the South Carolina Convention, Judge Manly, unpardoned, was elected to our Conven-tion. No other Governor received orders that unpardoned persons were ineligible,-How does it happen that our Governor received instructions not given to other Governors? How does it happen that no other Governor or Convention received instructions that we must repudiate the war debt? We are not advocating the payment of the war or any other debt. If, however, the people of North-Carolina wish to pay the war debt, or any other debt, they will do it, and whose business is it but theirs?

We ask your opinion only as to the eligibility of Mr. Turner. Respectfully yours, THOMAS H. HUGHES, M. W. MOORE, JOHN MILLER, DANIEL R. HOGAN.

LEVIN CARMICHAEL. BENTON RAY. JOSEPH W. MCKEE. J. C. HOGAN,

ALEXANDER HOGAN.

Hillsborough, October 18, 1865. Gentlemen: Yours expressing your wish to vote for the Hon. Josioh Turner, jr., as the representa-tive in Congress from this District, and asking my opinion as to his eligibility, the doubt arising from his not having yet received the pardon of the President, has been

I doubt not, that the President has as little disposition as he has power to interfere in the case. Memberships in Congress can present no question for the President. Each House is by the Constitution the sole judge of the elections, returns and qualifications of its members, and if a representative be twenty-five years of age, has been seven years a citizen of the United States, and be at the time of his election an inhabitant of the State, he has all the qualifications prescribed by the Constitution, and there is no power or authority that can require any others. I have recently endeavored to demonstrate this in a paper published in the Raleigh Sentinel of this date. As to a pardon, I presume it is only necessary that the President shall have leisure to consider the case of Mr. Turner to obtain that. Certainly no citizen of this State has shown more vigorous opposition to the whole secession movement, or conducted himself in a more manly and patriotic manner throughout the war. I have recently seen a letter from a high official in Virginia stating that "a special appeal had been made to the President" by Governor Pierpont, Freaman Smith, C. H. Lewis, Treasurer of the Commonwealth, and several other influential citizens of that State, who formed the acquaintance of Mr. Turner, and witnessed his course in the Confederate Congress, praying an immediate grant of his

I am, with high respect, Your obedient servant.

W. A. GRAHAM. [Telegram.-Received 1.30 p. m. Sept. 21.]

RALEIGH, N. C., September 21, 1865.

TO THE PRESIDENT: SIR: I have decided that as persons who belong to the excluded classes cannot vote, so they cannot sit in convention unless they exhibit their pardoes. Ex-Governor Graham, Jonathan Worth, the governor elect. Be of Orange, in a letter published in the newspapers, holds that unpardoned persons can sit in the convention. He declines being a done me, and the confidence reposed in me candidate, but urges this view. Am I right in calling me to this position. With the exor wrong? The letter to Ex-Governor Graham, to which he replies, taking this view, does not show a good spirit.

The election here is progressing quietly. A large vote will be polled in the State, I will telegraph you as the returns come in. W. W. HOLDEN.

[Telegram.] EXECUTIVE OFFICE.

Washington, D. C., September 21, 1865. Governor W. W. HOLDEN, Raleigh N. C ..: Your decision is correct—that under the proclamation they cannot vote for members, or sit in convention as members, without first being pardoned on taking the amnesty oath. If the party comes within any one of the exceptions, they must obtain a pardon before voting or sitting as a member. All those who are aspirants to scats in the convention, and are elected, will be pardoned upon your recommendation and a submission of their

names by telegraph.

ANDREW JOHNSON, President United States.

[Telegram.—Received 9.35 p. m.] RALEIGH, N. C. October 17, 1865. His Excellency the President of the United

SIR: Contrary to my expectations, the convention has involved itself in a bitter discussion of the State debt made in aid of the rebellion. A continuance of this discussion will greatly excite the people and retard the work of reconstruction. Our people are believed to be against assuming the debt by a large majority. Is it not advisable that our convention, like that of Alabama. should positively ignore this debt now and forever? Please answer at once.

W. W. HOLDEN, Provisional Governor.

[Telegram.] EXECUTIVE OFFICE,

Washington, D. C., October 18, 1865. W. W. Holden, Provisional Governor, Raleigh, Every dollar of the debt created to aid the rebellion against the United States should be repudiated finally and forever. The great mass of the people should not be taxed to pay a debt to aid in carrying on a rebellion slight extent, by their recommendations; which they in fact, if left to themselves, were but, upon the whole, only loyal Union men opposed to. Let those who have given their have been appointed and recommended at means for the obligations of the State look Washington. It is my purpose and wish to to that power they tried to establish in vioencourage and strengthen those who have lation of law, constitution, and will of the never at heart faltered in their allegiance to people. They must meet their fate. It is the federal government. I have proceeded their misfortune, and cannot be recognized deliberately and carefully in the work of res- by the people of any State professing themtoration, and thus far I am sure there are selves loyal to the government of the United no grounds for apprehending that North | States and in the Union. I repeat that the Carolina will not present an acceptable con- loyal people of North-Carolina should be exstitution. The great body of her people are onerated from the payment of every dollar loyal and submissive to national authority. of indebtedness created to aid in carrying on I know there are malcontents, radicals, and the rebellion. I trust and hope that the peonot good men, who are engaged in misrepre- ple of North Carolina will wash their hands senting facts, and fomenting strife for cer- of everything that partakes in the slightest tain purposes; but none of these things move | degree of the rebellion, which has been so me in the performance of duty.

Thanking you heartily for the confidence government in carrying out the obligations

President of the United States

ANDREW JOHNSON,

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, Washington, November 21, 1865 SIR: The President sincerely trusts that North Carolina will, by her, legislature, promptly accept the congressional amend-

ent of the Constitution of the United States abolishing slavery. He re'ies upon you to exercise all your unctions bereafter with the same wisdom and in the same spirit of loyalty and devotion to the Union that have marked your ad-

ninistration hitherto. The President desires you to feel entirely ssured that your efforts to sustain the ad ministration of the government and give effect to its policy are fully appreciated, and that they will in no case be forgotten.

I am, sir, your obedient servant, WILLIAM H. SEWARD. His Excellency W. W. HOLDEN, Provisional Governor of N. C. Raleigh

[Telegram.] EXECUTIVE OFFICE, Washington, D. C., November 27, 1865.

W. W. Holden, Provisional Governor, Raleigh Accept my thanks for the noble and efficient manner in which you have discharged your duty as provisional governor. You will e sustained by the government.

The result of the recent elections in North Carolina have greatly damaged the prospects of the State in the restoration of its governmental relations. Should the action and the spirit of the legislature be in the same direcion it will greatly increase the mischief al-

ready done, and might be fatal. It is hoped the action and spirit manifested by the legislature will be so directed as rather to repair than to increase the difficulties under which the State has already placed ANDREW JOHNSON, Prisident of the United States.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

Washington, December 28, 1865. SIR: The time has arrived when, in the adgment of the President of the United States, the care and conduct of the proper affairs of the State of North Carolina may be remitted to the constitutional authorities chosen by the people thereof, without danger to the peace and safety of the United States. By direction of the President, therefore, you are relieved from the trust which was heretofore reposed in you as provisional gover nor of the State of North Carolina. When ever the governor elect shall have accepted and become qualified to discharge the duties of the executive office, you will transfer the papers and property of the State now in your custody to his excellency Governor

It gives me especial pleasure to convey to you the President's acknowledgment of the fidelity, loyalty, and discretion which have marked your administration. You will please give me a reply, specifying the day on which this communication is re-

I have the honor to be your excellency's most obedient servant, WILLIAM H. SEWARD. His Excellency W. W. Holden, Provisional Governor of N. C.

[Telegram.] RALEIGH, N. C., December 28, 1865. SIR: Your dispatch relieving me of my duty as provisional gevernor of North Carolina, has been received. It gives me pleasure to be relieved of the responsibilities and labors of the office. I will at once transfer the great seal, the papers, and property of the State now in my possession to the Hon. pression of the hope that his plan for res-

may be crowned with entire success, I have the honor to be, With high respect, your obedient servant.
W. W. HOLDEN. Hon. W. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

toring the insurgent States to their not-

ural and appropriate place in the Union

The Stamp Act.

ONE OF THE TAX LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES. Acknowledgment of deeds,

Affidavit, 5
(in suit or legal proceedings,)
Agreement or Appraisement, for each sheet or piece of paper, on which the same is written, 5 Assignment or Transfers, of mortgage, lease or policy of insurance, the same duty as on the original instrument of

patent right, Bank Checks, Drafts or Orders, &c., at sight, or on demand,

Bills of Exchange; Inland drafts or order
payable otherwise than at sight or on
demand, and any promisory note whatever, payable on demand or at a time designated [except bank notes issued for circulation, and checks made and intended to be, and which shall be, forthwith presented for payment] for a sum not exceeding \$100.

For every additional \$100 or fractional part thereof, 5 cts.

Bills of Lading vessels for the ports of the
United States or British North America, Exempt On receipt of goods on any foreign ports, 10 cts. Bills of Sale of any vessel, or part thereof, when the consideration does not exceed \$500, 50 cts. Exceeding \$500 and not exceeding \$1,000, \$1 00

Exceeding one thousand dollars for each five hundred dollars fractional part of personal property, other than ship or vessel Bond personal, for payment of money [see mortgage.]—Official, For indemnifying any person for the payment of any sum of money, where the money ultimately recoverable thereupon is one thousand dollars or less, 50 cts.

Where the money recoverable exceeds one thousand dollars for every addi-tional one thousand dollars, or fraction al part thereof, Sonds, county, city and town bonds, rail roads and other corporation bonds and script, are subject to stamp duty. [See mortgage.] Of any description, other

than such as are required in legal pro-ceedings, and such as are not otherwise charged in this schedule, 2: Certificates of deposit in bank, sum not exceeding one hundred dollars, Of deposit in bank, sum exceeding one hundred dollars, Of stock in an incorporated company, 25 cts General, Of a qualification of a Justice of the Peace, of a qualification of a deeds or Notary Commissioner of deeds or Notary 5 cts.

Of search of records, That certain papers are on file, That certain papers cannot be found, Of redemption of land sold for taxes, Of birth, marriage and death, Of qualifications of school teachers, Of profits of an incorporated company, for a sum not less than ten dollars and

not exceeding fifty dollars,
Exceeding fifty dollars and not exceeding
25 cts. one thousand dollars,

Exceeding one thousand dollars, for every additional one thousand, or fractional part thereof. Of damage or otherwise, and all others certificates or documents issued by any

port warden, marine surveyor, or other person acting as such. 25 Certified Transcript of judgments, satis-faction of judgments and of all papers recorded or on tile, 5 Check Draft or Order for the payment of sum of money exceeding \$10 drawn upon any person or other than a bank, banker or trust company, at sight

or on demand, Conveyance deed, instrument of writing, whereby lands, tenements, or other reality sold shall be conveyed, the actual value which does not exceed \$500, 50 cts Exceeding \$500, and not exceeding \$1,000, \$1 00 For every additional five hundred dollars or fractional part thereof, in excess of one thousand dollars,

Entry of any goods, wares or merchandize at any custom house, not exceeding one hundred dollars in value, 2 Exceeding one hundred dollars and not exceeding five hundred dollars in value, 50 cts Exceeding five hundred dollars in value, \$1 00 For the withdrawal of any goods or merchandize from bonded warchouse, 5 Guager's return if for quantity not exceeding five hundred gal. gross, Exceeding 500 gallons. Power of Attorney to sell or transfer stock, or collect dividends thereon, To vote at an election if an incorporated

company, To receive or collect rents, To sell, or convey, or rent, or lease real For any other purpose, Probate of will or letters of administra tion, where the value of both real and personal estate does not exceed \$2,000, \$1 00 For every additional \$2,000 or tractional part thereof, in excess of \$2,000, Bonds of executor, administrators, guar-

dians and trustees, are each subjected to a stamp duty of Protest upon bill note, check or draft 25 cts. Promisory Note, (See Bills of Exchange, inland,) Renewal of, subject to same duty as an original note.

Receipt for the rayment of any sum of money, or debt due, exceeding twenty dollars, or for the delivery of any pro-

Trust Deed made to secure a debt to be stamped as a mortgage conveying estate to uses, to be stamped as conveyance. Warehouse Receipt for any goods, ware or merchandise not otherwise provided for, deposited or stored in any public private warehouse not exceeding five hundred dollars in value Exceeding five hundred and not exceed-

ing one thousand dollars,

Exceeding 1,000 dollars, for every additional 1,000 dollars or tractional part thereof, in excess of \$1,000, For any goods, etc., not otherwise provi-ded for, stored or deposited in any public or private warehouse or vard, Writs or Legal Documents, writ or other legal process, by which any suit is com-menced in any court of record, either of law or equity, 5
Writ or original process issued by a court
not of record, where the amount claim-

ed is 100 dollars or over, Upon every confession of judgment or cognovit for 100 dollars or over, except in cases where the tax for a writ has Writ or other process, appeals from justices courts, or other courts of inferior jurisdiction, to a court of record,
Warrants of distress, when the amount of

rent claimed does not exceed 100 dol-When the amount exceeds 100 dollars, 50 cts. Insurance, Marine, Inland and Fire.—
Where the consideration paid for the insurance, in cash, premium notes, or both, does not exceed 10 dollars, Exceeding ten dollars, and not exceeding fifty, Insurance, Life, when the amount insured

does not exceed 1,000 dollars, 2 Exceeding 1,000 and not exceeding 5,000 Exceeding 5,000 dollars, Lease or lease of lands or tenements where the rents does not exceed 300 per annum, Exceeding 300 dollars, for each addition al 200 dollars, or fractional part thereof, in excess of 300 dollars, erpetual, subject to stamp duty as a

Clause of guaranty of payment of rent incorporated or indorsed, five cents ad-Measurers' Return, if for quantity not exceeding 1,000 bushels, Exceeding 1,000 bushels, Mortgage, trust deed, bill of sales, or personal bond for the payment of money exceeding 100 and not exceeding 500 Exceeding 500 dollars for every additionat 500, or fractional part thereof, in excess of 500,

Passage Ticket from the United States to any foreign port, costing not more than Costing more than 35, and not exceeding For every additional fifty or fractional

part thereof, in excess of 50 dollars,

GENERAL REMARKS. Revenue Stamps may be used indiscriminately upon any of the matters or things enumerated in schedule B, except proprietary and playing card stamps, for which a special use has been provided. Postage stamps cannot be used in payment of the duty chargeable on instruments.

It is the duty of the maker of an instrument to affix and cancel the stamp thereon. It is made, may stamp it before it is used; and if used after the 30th of July, 1864, and used without a stamp, it cannot afterwards be effectually stamped. Any failure upon the part of the maker of an instrument to appropriately stamp it, renders him lia-ble to a penalty of two hundred dollars, Suits are commenced in many States by other process than writ, viz: summons, warrants, pub-

lication, petition, &c., in which case these, as the original process, severally require stamps. Writs of scira facias are subject to stamp duty as original processes.

The jurat of an affidavit, taken before a Justice of the Peace, Notary Public, or other office duly authorized to take affidavits, is held to be a cer-

tificate, and is subject to a stamp duty of five cents, except when taken in suits of legal proceed-Certificates of loan in which there shall appea any printed or written evidence of an amount of money to be paid on demand or at any time designated, are subject to stamp duty as Promisory

The assignment of a mortgage is subject to the same duty as that imposed upon the original in-strument; that is to say for every sum of five undred dollars, or any fractional part thereof, of he amount secured by the mortgage, at time of its assignment there must be affixed a stamp or its assignment there must be amxed a stamp or stamps, denoting a duty of five cents. When two or more persons join in the execution of an instrument, the stamps to which this instru-ment is liable under the law, may be affixed and

cancelled by one of the parties.
In conveyances of real estate, the law provides that the stamp affixed must answer to the value of the estate on interest conveyed. No stamp is required on any warrant of attor-ney accompanying a bond or note, when such bond or note has affixed thereto the stamp or

stamps denoting the duty required, and whenever any bond or note is secured by mortgage, but one stamp duty is required on such papers, such stamp duty being the highest rates required for such justruments, or either of them. In such a case a note or memorandum of the value or denomination of the stamp affixed should be made upon the margin or in the acknowledgement of the instrument which is not stamped.

The Civil Rights Bill.

We publish below the Civil Rights Bill as it recently passed the Congress over the President's Veto

"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all persons born in the United States and not subject to any foreign Power, excluding Indians, not taxed, are hereby declared to be citizens of the United States; and such citizens of every race and color, without regard to any previous condition of slavery or involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall—ave been duly convicted, shall have the same right in every State and Territory in the United States to make and enforce contracts, to sue, be parties, and give evidence, to inherit, purchase, lease, sell, hold, and convey real and personal property, and to full and equal benefit of all laws and proceedings for the securicitizens, and shall be subject to like punishment, pains, and penalties, and to none other, any law, statute, ordinance, regulation, or custom to the contrary notwithstanding.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That any person who, under color of any law, statute, ordinance, regulation, or custom, shall subject, or ause to be subjected, any inhabitant of any State or Territory to the deprivation of any right se-cured or protected by this act, or to different punishment, pains, or penalties on account of such person having at any time been held in a condition of slavery or involuntary servitude, exept as a punishment for crime whereof the party hall have been duly convicted, or by reason o his color or race, than is prescribed for the pun-ishment of white persons, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction, shall b ounished by fine not exceeding one thousand dolars, or imprisonment not exceeding one year, or ooth, in the discretion of the court. SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That the dis-trict courts of the United States, within their repective districts, shall have, exclusivery of the

ourts of the several States, cognizance of all

crimes and offences committed against the provi-sions of this act, and also, concurrently with the circuit courts of the United States, of all causes, civil and criminal, affecting persons who are de-nied or cannot enforce in the courts or judicial ribunals of the State or locality where they may be, any of the rights secured to them by the first ction of this act; and if any suit or prosecution civil or criminal, has been or shall be commenced in any State court against any such person, for any cause whatsoever, or against any officer, civil or military, or other person, for arrest or imprisonment, trespasses, or wrongs done or commit ted by virtue or under color of authority derived from this act or the act establishing a bureau for the relief of freedmen and refugees, and all acts amendatory thereof; or for refusing to do any ac-upon the ground that it would be inconsistent with this act, such defendant shall have the right to remove such cause for trial to the proper dis-trict or circuit court in the manner prescribed by the 'Act relating to habeas corpus and regulating judicial proceedings in certain cases,' approved March three, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, and all acts amendatory thereof. The jurisdic-tion in civil and criminal matters hereby conferred on the district and circuit courts of the Unit ed States shall be exercised and enforced in con ormity with the laws of the United States, so far effect: but in all cases where such laws are not adapted to the object, or are deficient in the pro risions necessary to furnish suitable remedies and punish offences against law, the common law, a modified and changed by the constitution and statutes of the State wherein the court having urisdiction of the cause, civil or criminal. eld, so far as the same is not inconsistent with the Constitution and laws of the United States shall be extended to and govern said courts in the trial and disposition of such cause, and, if of a criminal nature, in the infliction of punishment on the party found guilty.

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That the dis

trict attorneys, marshals, and deputy marshals of the United States, the commissioners appointed by the circuit and territorial courts of the United States, with powers of arresting, imprisoning, or bailing offenders against the laws of the United bailing offenders against the laws of the United States, the officers and agents of the Freedmen's Bureau, and every other officer who may be specially empowered by the President of the United States, shall be, and they are hereby, specially authorized and required, at the expense of the United States, to institute proceedings against all and every person who shall violate the provisions of this act, and cause him or them to be arrested and invariously depend or bailed as the case may be. and imprisoned, or bailed as the case may be, for trial before such court of the United States or territorial court as by the act has cognizance of the offence. And with the view to affording reasonable protection to all persons in their constitutional rights of equality before the law, without distinction of race or color, or previous condition of slavery or involuntary scrvitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, and to the prompt discharge of the duties of this act, it shall be the duty of the circuit courts of the United States and the superior courts of the Territories of the United States, from time to time, to increase the number of commissioners, so as to afford a speedy and convenient means for the arrest and examination of persons charged with a violation of this act. And such commissioners are hereby author ized and required to exercise and discharge all the powers and duties conferred on them by this act, and the same duties with regard to offences created by this act, as they are a thorized by law o exercise with regard to other offences agains the laws of the United States. SEC. 5. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of all marshals and deputy marshal to obey and execute all warrants and precepts is

sued under the provisions of this act, when to them directed; and should any marshal or dep-

uty marshal refuse to receive such warrant of other process when tendered, or to use all prope

means diligently to execute the same, he shall, on conviction thereof, by fined in the sum of one

thousand dollars, to the use of the person upon whom the accused is alleged to have committed the offence. And the better to enable the said

commissioners to execute their duties mithfully and efficiently, in conformity with the Constitu-

tion of the United States and the requirements of

this act, they are hereby authorized and empowered, within their counties respectively, to appoint, in writing, under their hands, any one or more suitable persons, from time to time, to exe-cute all such warrants and other process as may

more suitable persons, from time to time, to execute all such warrants and other process as may be issued by them in the lawful performance of their respective duties; and the persons so appointed to execute any warrant or process as aforesaid shall have authority to summon and call to their aid the bystanders or the posse comitatus of the proper county, or such portion of the land and naval forces of the United States, or the militia, as may be necessary to the performance of the duty with which they are charged, and to insure a faithful observance of the clause of the Constitut on which prohibits slavery, in conformity with the provisions of this act; and said warrants shall run and be executed by said officers anywhere in the State or Territory within which they are issued.

SEC. 6. And be it further enacted. That any person who shall knowingly and willfully obstruct, hinder, or prevent any officer, or other person charged with the execution of any warrant or process issued under the provisions of this act, or any person or persons lawfully assisting him or them, from arresting any person for whose apprehension such warrant or process may have been issued, or shall rescue or attempt to rescue such person from the custody of the officer, other persons or persons, or those lawfully assisting as aforesaid, when so arrested pursuant to the authority herein given and declared, or shall aid, abet, or assist any person so arrested as aforesaid, directly or indirectly, to escape from the custody of the officer or other person legally authorized as aforesaid, or shall harbor or conceal any person for whose arrest a warrant or process shall have been issued as aforesaid, so as to prevent his discovery and arrest after rotice or knowledge of the been issued as aforesaid, so as to prevent his discovery and arrest after notice or knowledge of the fact that a warrant has been issued for the apprehension of such person, shall, for either of said offences, be subject to a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, and imprisonment not exceeding six months, by indictment and conviction before the district court of the United States for the district in which said offence was have been district in which said offence may have been committed, or before the proper court of crim-inal jurisdiction, if committed within any one of the organized Territories of the United States.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted. That the district attorneys, the marshals, their deputies, and the clerks of the said district and Territorial courts shall be paid for their services the like fees as may be allowed to them for similar services in other cases; and in all cases where the pro-ceedings are before a commissioner, he shall be entitled to a fee of ten dollars in full for his servito such arrest and examination. The person or persons authorized to execute the process to be issued by such commissioners for the arrest of offenders against the provisions of this act shall be entitled to a fee of five dollars for each person be entitled to a fee of five dollars for each person he or they may arrest and take before any such commissioner as aforesaid, with such other fees as may be deemed reasonable by such commissioner for such other additional services as may be necessarily performed by him or them, such as attending at the examination, keeping the prisoner in custody, and providing him with food and lodging during his detention, and until the final determination of such commissioner, and in gereral for performing such other duties as may be required in the premises; such fees to be made required in the premises; such fees to be made up in conformity with the fees usually charged by the officers of the courts of justice within the proper district or county, as near as may be prac-ticable, and paid out of the treasury of the United States on the certificate of the judge of the dis-trict within which the arrest is made, and to be recoverable from the defendant as part of the judgment in case of conviction. Sec. 8 And be it further enacted. That when-

ever the President of the United States shall have reason to believe that offences have been or are likely to be committed against the provisions of this set within any judicial district, it shall be lawfu. for him, in his discretion, to direct the juuge, marshal and district attorney of such disand for such time as he may designate, for the purpose of the more speedy arrest and trial of persons charged with a violation of this act; and it shall be the duty of every judge or other officer, when any such requisition shall be received by him, to attend at the place and for the time therein designated.

SEC. 9. And be it further enacted, That it shall be lawful for the President of the United States, or such person as he may empower for that purpose, to employ such part of the land or naval forces of the United States, or the militia, as shall be necessary to prevent the violation and enforce the due execution of this act.

Sec. 10. And be it further enacted, That upon all questions of law arising in any cause under the provisions of this act a final appeal may be taken to the Supreme Court of the United

Scale of Depreciation,

The following Act, in relation to the scaling of Confederate Currency, from the time of its first issue to the end of the war, passed at the recent

session of the General Assembly: A BILL TO BE ENTITLED AN ACT TO ESTABLISH A SCALE OF DEPRECIATION OF CONFEDERATE CURRENCY.

Whereas, By an ordinance of the Convention, entitled "An ordinance declaring what laws and ordinances are in force, and for other purposes, ratified on the 18th day of October, A. D., 1865, it is made the duty of the General Assembly to provide a scale of depreciation of the Confederate Currency from the time of its first issue to the end of the war; and it is further therein declared that "all executory contracts, solvable in money, whether under seal or not, made after the depreciation of said currency before the 1st of May, 1865, and unfilled (except official bonds and penal bonds payable to the State) shall be deemed to were solvable in money of the said currency," subject, nevertheless, to evidence of different intent of the parties to the contract; therefore, Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North-Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the nuthority of the same, That the following scale of depreciation be and the same is hereby adopted and established as the measure of value of one cold dollar in Confederate currency. gold dollar in Confederate currency, for each month, and the fractional parts of the month of December, 1864, from the 1st day of November, 1861, to the 1st day of May, 1865, to-wit:

Scale of depreciation of Confederate currency, the gold dollar being the unit and measure of value,

from November 1st, 1861, to May 1st, 1865: MONTHS. 1861. 1862. 1863. \$21 00 21 00 28 00° 20 00 19 00 January, ... \$1 20 \$3 00 February, ... 1 30 3 00 1 30 3 00 1 50 4 00 1 50 5 00 1 50 5 50 1 50 6 50 1 50 9 00 1 50 14 00 2 00 14 00 February, :::: August, September, October, November, \$1 10 2 50 15 00 80 00 December, 35 00 December 1st to 10th inclusive,

1st to 31st. And, whereas, Many grave and difficult disputes may arise between executors, administrators, guardians and trustees, and their legatees, distributees, wards and cestuysque trust, in the settlement of their accounts and trust, arising from the depreciation of Confederate currency, State treasury notes and bank notes, incident to and grow-ing out of the late war; and that law suits and

expensive litigation may be obviated.

Be it further enacted, That in all such cases, the Be it further enacted, That in all such cases, the parties are hereby empowered to form a fall and perfect statement of the case on both sides, which case shall be committed to the determination of one of the Judges of the Superior Courts, chosen by the parties, who is hereby authorized to consider and determine the same, according to equity and good conscience: Provided, however, That no part of this section shall be construed to estop or hinder any person from proceeding in the usual course of law, if he shall deem the same necessary.

A true copy.

J. A. ENGELHARD. A true copy.

Wholesale Druggist, 28 POLLOK STREET, NEWBERN, N. C.

H.J. MENNINGER